BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1961-62

General discussion (*contd.*)

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, the Hon'ble Member Sri Puttaramaiya criticised about the Cabinet expansion. That point has been replied here while replying to the no confidence motion and so I do not think it is necessary for me to give a reply again now. There were also some questions on this point and at that time also I tried to reply to this criticism;

Then a reference was made to the tours of Ministers. That question also has been answered here several times. I would only like to say that Ministers do not undertake tours to make profit. Those of us who have kept cars know full well that the allowance of six annas per mile is just sufficient for petrol and other things and that you cannot save anything. The T. A. drawn will have to be paid either to the railay authorities or spent for other services. So tours are not undertaken with view to make any profits at all.

It was also stated by some Hon'ble members that the houses occupied by members will fetch a rent of Rs. 2,000 or near abouts. Wherever we have got Government houses those houses will be used by Ministers and Deputy Ministers. If Government houses are not available, then we will have to take houses on a rental basis. According to the Salaries Act, whatever Ministers and Deputy Ministers are entitled to get, they will get only that much and not more than that.

One more point was raised by the Leader of the Opposition. He says that that has been some discriminatory treatment of guests by Government and that should be avoided. An allegation has been made that a dancer from Holland had been treated as a State guest.

It is not true that a dancer from Holland was treated as a State guest; it is news to us that a dancer from Holland visited the State. We do not know whether the dancer is a male or a female. It is known to the member himself. It has been suggested by the same Hon'ble Member that Miss Anita Bose, daughter of Netaji Bose should have been treated as a State Guest. There could be no objection to treat her as a State Guest but one of the Hon'ble Members came to Government and represented that he wanted to treat her as his guest but that we should give accommodation and vehicle and everything and for that, he was prepared to pay. When he made the offer himself and we accepted the offer, there was nothing wrong. There was no objection on the part of the Government to treat Anita Bose as a State Guest. We have treated so many important persons as State guests. She is a very important lady. She is the daughter of Netaji Bose. So the criticism levelled against the Government in this regard was not correct.

Another point has been raised by the same Hon'ble Member, Sri Puttaramaiya; that is regarding the recent press conference convened

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by the Superintendent of Census Operations and the member said that he behaved discourteously with the press. He said that Government should institute an enquiry in this regard. Perhaps the whole House knows that he is not a servant working in the Government of Mysore; he is a servant working in the Government of India and so this Government cannot enquire into that matter and it is a matter left for the members of the Parliament if they want to put a question to the Minister concerned.

It was said that the Anti-Corruption Department should be converted into a statutory body so that aggrieved persons could get justice. The Anti-Corruption Department is intended to conduct departmental enquiries and not judicial enquiries, although certain procedures followed in judicial proceedings are followed by the Anti-Corruption Department also. Because they are the principles which should be followed in departmental enquiries also. If in any case it is found necessary to take legal action against any delinquent officers, resort will be made to regular courts of law. Otherwise, there is no necessity to convert the Anti-Corruption Department in a statutory body.

Some Hon'ble Member suggested that the posts of Divisional Commissioners may be abolished. The Divisional Commissioners are very senior officers; they are super-time scale officers of the State with wide experience. Their presence in the Divisional Headquarters and constant advice and personal contacts with officers of the districts at various levels have proved of great value. Again just to facilitate the work in the rural areas Government has delegated both administrative and financial powers to the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars and if it is found that still more powers should be delegated to the respective officers, Government will not hesitate in delegating more powers to them. Now-a-days since we are taking up more development works, it is necessary to delegate more and more powers to the officers who are on the spot. The question of abolishing the institute of Divisional Commissioners cannot be considered immediately because their presence is of great use in a State like Mysore where there are different areas which have come together. After some time if we feel that only the officers at the district level can do the work of the Divisional Commissioner, at that time this proposal can be considered.

It was said that merit should be recognised in Government appointments and promotions rather than decisions of Government on caste and community considerations. The point was raised by Sri Puttaramaiya. In respect of appoints by direct recruitment, the Public Service Commission ensure that the best personnel are recruited. Again in respect of promotions from one class of post to another, the concurrence of the Public Service Commission is obtained. In respect of direct recruitment, it is the policy of the Government to

give particular quota to scheduled castes and tribes and also other backward classes because they are the weaker sections and particular percentage has been fixed and as per the percentage they will have to get the quota and again in that quota the Public Service Commission will look into the merit of the candidates and on merit they recommend and the Government will have to appoint as per the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

Sri S. D. Kothawale said that only appointments to class 1 and class 2 posts should come within the purview of the Public Service Commission and the rest should be made at the district level. The suggestion will have to be considered if the intention of the Government is not to expand the present Public Service Commission. The total number of persons on the Public Service Commission is three and if the entire work is to be entrusted to them and if we feel that these three people cannot cope with the work, we will have to consider adding to the present strength one are two members and if we want to reduce the work we will have to take outside the purview of the Public Service Commission class 3 and 4 appointments. Out of these two proposals, which is better is a matter to be considered by the Government of Mysore. Government will consider it.

Sri S. D. Kothwale suggested that transfers of class 3 and 4 servants should be made within the district and not outside the district. The transfer of class 4 officials is not normally outside the district; they are transferred only in that district; by way of punishment only they are transferred. Regarding class 3 servants, generally they are not tranferred from one division to another division. In cases where we have got irrigation projects or other big projects we appoint there head-clerks or supervisors of P.W.D., etc. If the work in that area is over and if a project is to be started in another area, such people will have necessarily to be transferred; otherwise, generally they will be kept in that division. That the sanctioned strength in each office should be based on work-load was the suggestion made by Sri S. D. Kothawale. There is an Organisation and Method Section attached to the G.A.D. This section has made and is making continuous studies about the work-load in every section and whether the number who is working there is sufficient or not is looked into and if the suggestion from the Organisation and Methods Section is that the number is more, then it will be reduced by the Government.

Again there is a Secretariat Manual which prescribes the number of papers that have to be disposed of by the ministerial staff and now the Government has prepared a new office manual and it will be brought into force immediately. That will help to find out what is the work-load in each section and the work-load to be done by each individual in each section.

Again, Sri Puttaramaiya said that there is more staff than necessary in the Secretariat. I have just replied to the question. Since the

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Organisation and Methods Section is attached to the G.A.D., since it is looking into the volume of wark done by individuals and also by each section. If we get a report that the staff is more, we will reduce the strength. The Resources and Economy Committee which has been appointed will also look into that matter and report.

Sri S. D. Kothawale has suggested that class 1 and 2 officers in the Secretariat should be transferred to the other departments at the district level and *vice varsa* in the interests of efficiency. As you know, all the Secretaries are I.A.S. Officers and 80 per cent of the Deputy Secretaries are I.A.S. officers and all these officers are transferred from the Secretariat to the districts and they may be brought back from the districts to the Secretariat. The only point is regarding the Under Secretaries. Up till now, 50 per cent of the Superintendents who are working in the Secretariat Department were promoted as Under Secretaries. Recently, the Government has taken a decision that 66⅔ per cent from the Superintendents should be taken as Under Secretaries and the remaining 33⅓ per cent should be given to Assistant Commissioners who are working in the rural areas. Becauce, Government servants who enter into service in the Secretariat cannot get any promotion in the rural areas when they go outside. So, this quota is increased from 50 to 66⅔.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Kothawale suggested that Judges who know Kannada and Marathi must be posted to border areas. This question has been considered and whenever District Judges are transferred, it is done in consultation with the High Court and they also have agreed to consider this question of posting Judges who know Kannada and Marathi to the border areas, where it is necessary to understand Marathi.

Sri B. K. Puttaramaiya said that Tahsildars and Assistant Commissioners are being appointed as Private Secretaries to Ministers as against I Division Clerks which was in vogue till 1947 and this has increased the expenditure. He also suggested to discard the practice of having securities to every Minister. Sir, the period before 1947 when popular Government was not there, cannot be compared to the present period. Even now, Superintendents of the Secretariat or Tahsildars, who are more or less in the same scale of pay, as Superintendents of the Secretariat, are posted as Private Secretaries to Ministers. Only the Private Secretary of the Chief Minister is of the grade of the Assistant Commissioner. About security officers, I do not think there are many to cause heavy expenditure ; they may remain as it is.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMAIYA.—Why are you afraid ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am not afraid. It is for you. If we are safe you are safe. It is only for you, we are keeping one or two. If you feel that it is unnecessary, then, we can consider that also.

Then, Sir, Sri Ramiah, Sri Mohsin ond some other Hon'ble Members said that the seniority list of gazetted and nongazettted officers was very unsatisfacotry. The list is prepared on the basis of the principle laid done by the Government of India. The same principle are applicable in all the areas in all the States. The officers of Government of India—Sir Dutt and Sri Junej—were consulted in preparing the list. Sri Dutt looked into the gazetted officers list and Sri Junej into the non-gazetted officers list. According to the S. R. Act the power of publihing the seniority list vests only with the Central Governmeнt the publication of such a list by the State Government amounts to userpation of the power of the Centre by the State Government. The list quashed by the High Court is only provisionl list. What we were saying as the final list, is not the final list, we must say now. The list prepared by the Government of Mysore is sent to the Government of India. They will look into the cases of all the officials in the list sent by this Government and whatever they decide finally, would be the final list.

Sir, I think I have tried to cover a l the points and if anybody wants to put one or two questions, I will try to reply. If they want more details, we will reply when we discuss Demands.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Sir, the Lac and Paint Work is under the control and management of an officer. I do not want to comment upon it. But, I request you kindly to go through the previous history and the confidential fi.e of that gentlman. Then, you said about the Porcelain Factory. The information furnished to you are quite different from the information we have and the A. G. has produced. I request you to verify. Then, in the Government Saw Mill at Shimoga in the previous year there was heavy loss. It is only to throw dust into the eyes of the Government and the public, they have said 33½ per cent. This is a loss to the forest department and a gain to the Saw Mill. Then, Sir, you promised to give a list about the capital invested by Government on the different industries owned by Government. Please, put the Public Accounts Committee Report before the Assembly.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It will come up now.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—You said the seniority list was only provisional. If it is provisional, how did the High Court admit the writ petition if it is not a final list?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, the list which I said as provisiona was said to be the final. That was objected by the High Court. They said that the Government of Mysore cannot say that it is a final list and publish it as such. It was only the Goverdment of India can publish the final list.

Then, Sir, about the officer who is working in the Lac and Paint Works, I am not here to go through his past history. I am not bothered

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about their past carear. Only their experience is considered as suggested by the Hon'ble Member himself.

Then, Sir, he wanted to make a reference about the stock verification of Porcelain Factory. Sir, stock verification in the Porcelain Factory has not been in arrears. Only the reconcialation of stock figures with book figures for the last two years is in arrears. Let there not be any misunderstanding. I know it has appeared in the report, but it is not correct. The only thing that is not done is the reconceliation of the stock figures with the book figures. Stock verification has been done and it is now up-to-date. I am talking of the present situation and I am not talking of the past at all. Sir, I have replied in detail all the points raised by the Hon'ble Member and if any Member wants to put supplementary at the time of Demands, I am prepared to give the details of all the years.

4-00 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಣೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆಂಟಿಕರಪ್ಷನ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಯಾವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿದೆನೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಪಾರ್ಟಿ ಸರಕಾರವಿರುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಚುಟರಿ ಬಾಡಿ, ಪಿ. ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟು ಇಂಥವುಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರದ ಒಂದು ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಬೇರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಬೇರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ Teaching Staff ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೇಡ, ಆದರೆ merit ಮೇಲೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಓದಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. Merit ಮೇಲೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ದಡ್ಡರಾಗಬಾರದು. ಬೇರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಕ ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಆದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ merit ಮೇಲೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Regarding the anti-Corruption Department, the main functions of the department is look into departmental affairs and take action against servants who are corrupt. For this purpose, it is not necessary to appoint a judicial body. If any delinquent employee is detected, then if the case should go the court, we will take it up and if he is punished, we will take action.

Regarding appointment of teachers, the idea suggested by the Hon'ble Member may be accepted but while recruiting the teachers, the Public Service Commission also looks into the merits of different teachers coming from the communities for whom reservations have been made. Where Government have fixed a certain percentage of reservation that should be followed by the P. S. C. whatever be the percentage accepted by the high court and the Government of

Mysore. We have to request the P. S. C. to select the best people in that community.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, I would like to ask...

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Let this not be converted into a question hour.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—At the time of his reply, you held a promise that he would reply to the questions at the end of his speech.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—What I said was that he could get clarification not by way of questioning in this fashion.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If there are any new points, I would reply during the demands.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—If the Chief Minister is going to back out from his promise, I would sit down. Probably he wants to run away on some tour or the other.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have got to reply in the Council. I am not in the habit of running away when the Assembly is in session.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I wish the Hon'ble Member has used a better expression than saying that he wants to 'run away'.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Then why should the Chief Minister go back on his word now. In replying to the debate in the Upper House, the Chief Minister had stated that he is going to expand the Public Service Commission. Now he says if there is any compelling reason to expand or the racruitment of Class III or class IV staff is taken away from the purview of the Commission, then the matter would be reconsidered.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—For that purpose, an Assurance Committee is there and they will look into it. (*laughter*)

Sri B. D. JATTI.—As a clarification, what I have said here and what I repeated in the Council is the same. My reply in the Council was that if the work which is being done by the present Service Commission is not taken out from its purview, then only we have to expand. Either we reduce the work of the Commission or expand the present number.

Sri L. B. BIRJE.—(Marathi).

(The Chairman called the Member to order several times)

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—It need not be replied to.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—Sir, it is a privilege of Member to get a reply. The Chair cannot intervene for this purpose.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—That particular point is there before us very frequently. The same point is being repeated and there is no need to repeat the reply.

Sri B. SHAMASUNDAR.—One simple clarification and one very important point Sir. Scheduled Caste Members have been demanding that a Member of the Scheduled Caste should be added to the Public Service Commission. Once you have said that you will consider.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have not said a Member of a particular community is to be added. If the work is more then more Members will have to be added. That is what I have said.

†Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR (Deputy Minister for P.W.D.).—Sir, I am grateful to the Hon'ble House for taking a lively interest and for having made kind references to the activities of the Public Works Department.

Some Hon'ble Members and particularly Shri S. D. Kothawale and Hon'ble Y. Veerappa and Shri Devaraj Urs have made certain valuable suggestions by referring to the importance of utilisation of Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery waters. Some of the other Members have also touched on their local problems to which I am going to refer in brief.

Public Works is a very big Department spending more than 50 per cent of the Plan Budget and I make myself bold to say that P.W.D. has done well during this second Five-Year Plan. Firstly, in the matter of communications. Sir, Mysore State has already been leading in providing adequate communication facilities comparing to the standards of all-India and among the Southern States. Mysore State leads in the matter of communication facilities, inasmuch as Mysore provides 140 miles of road per lakh of population. Mysore State takes the lead in the Southern States among the States of Bombay, Andhra, Madras, Kerala and Hyderabad. Mysore has also been maintaining a large mileage of important roads. As Hon'ble Members are aware Sir, Government recently has taken over to P W.D. after coming to the decision that most of the District Boards roads which were not attended to properly, they require to be treated well. So, Government took over about 7525 miles of this and as a result of this Government is incurring a non-recurring expenditure of three crores and a recurring expenditure of 50 lakhs per year. Government is also taking up the major communication problems in the State. The West Coast Road is one of such major roads even considering from the point of our communication facilities. The Mysore Government took the initiative and tried to open on the coastal belts of our State by providing bridges over some of the major rivers. Sir, this is a very huge programme and it is hoped that we will be able to complete it before the end of the Tried Plan. The West Coast Road consists of 150 miles and it roughly costs about 7.5 crores. Under this we have tackled the problem of constructing major bridges across Netravati near Kalyanpur, Agnasi, Uppunda, which have not yet been tackled so for and for which this Government with the kind co-operation of the central Government have been able to sanction and many of them are already in hand. So far, we have spent 65.35 lakhs on this programme.

Secondly, there is another important aspect of our communication problem, namely the ore-carrying roads. The State has again provided roads in order to facilitate the mineral ores being carried to the coast. It is the responsibility of the Government to provide communication facilities for the export of mineral ores through the ports of Karwar Mangalore and Honnavar. For this, the Government of India has given financial assistance and we have a comprehensive programme of laying out riads for which the Government of India has already given us an allocation of 185.99 lakhs and this Government feels that the width of the road as suggested by the Government of India is not sufficient and we wanted to put it at a higher specification for which we have asked for about 427.4 lakhs.

This Government has also tackled the problem of fishery roads, rural communications, etc. Under this head, we tackled about 35 roads in South Kanara District and about 15 roads in North Kanara at a cost of 52.38 lakhs. Apart from tackling important bridges on the West Coast, this Government has also tackled major bridges throughout the State. We have major rivers like Krishna, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Cauvery, Thungabhadra and Kapini and it is the interest of this Government to take up all bridges and complete them before the end of the Third Plan, because the northern parts of the State, namely the ex-Bombay Karnatak and ex-Hyderabad Karnataka, yet require to be connected with the capital of the State, that is, Bangalore-Hyderabad Bidar, Gulberga and Raichur. These are yet to be connected. So, Government propose to construct the following bridges. Three bridges have already been put across Krishna and Thungabhadra. Immediately this year, we are going to take the following major bridges across Krishna near Tintani and Ankli across Ghataprabha near Angwadi across Malaprabha near Parishwad and bridges across Cauvery near Hansoge Bridge across Hemavathi and also bridges across Kapini one at Heggadadevanakote. We have there a heavy programme in the matter of providing communications.

There is one more happy feature of the Public Works Department. Never has it been done in the past. This Government took an important decision last year. Now they have under contemplation the construction of rural communications roads in the State. We have evolved a comprehensive scheme to form 17,000 miles of road at a cost of 10.20 crores and fortunately this programme has been very successful because we have been able to construct on an average of 50 miles per taluk throughout the State. It is to the credit of the State that we have been able to form a length of 7,200 miles at a cost of 2 crores. This rural communication programme also is extended to the completion of missing links, and construction of important crossings over nalas of rivers with more than 20 ft. width.

In the matter of irrigation also, the Public Works Department has done pretty well, Sir. As against the plan provision for the Second Five-Year Plan for major and minor irrigation projects, there was a provision

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of 3299 lakhs and this Government has been able to spend 2800 lakhs and has been able to create a potential of 6,00,034 acres and a fresh area of 30,02,020 acres has been brought under irrigation. Under Minor irrigation there was a provi sion of 580 lakhs and an expenditure of 674 lakhs has been incurred which is 115 per cent of the provision. We have been able to bring a fresh area of 42,000 acres under irrigation and assured water supply to the present atchkat of 1,12,000 acres.

In the matter of power schemes also we have done well Sir. We started with a provision of 2749.85 lakhs and there was an expenditure during the Second Plan of the order of 2,783.41 lakhs. This expenditure works out to 101 per cent.

On the whole, we may say that this State has been able to give water to a total area of 21,29,000 acres.

Sir, I now refer to the important references made by some Hon'ble Members of this House regarding some local problems.

The Hon'ble Member Mrs. Sushilabai has made a reference to river projects and expressed her anxiety that Ghataprabha and Malaprabha projects should be started immediately. Sir, I am very happy to say that both these projects are put through and Government will push through all stages and spend as much as possible to complete these projects as early as possible because the Government is aware that these projects are going to meet the requirements of arid areas and give permanent relief to the people of those areas. Apart from this, Government has able to tackle 35 minor irrigations works which are also under execution.

The Hon'ble Member Mr. Veerappa has made a reference that as far as possible, the Cauvery waters should be utilised at the earliest point and projects like Hemavathi, Khambadakade and Harangi should be taken immediately. It only lies in this Government to prepare projects and submit them to the CWPC for scrutiny. They are under the active consideration of the CWPC. I am sure we will get an early technical clearance. As soon as we get it we will push through these projects also.

Then the Hon'ble Member Sri Basave Gowda expressed some anxiety about the Chickmagalur water supply works. There are two proposals. One proposal is at a cost of Rs. 6.9 lakhs and there is also a comprehensive proposal at a cost of Rs. 14·94 lakhs for giving water to Chickmagalur town. We have already spent Rs. 1.12 lakhs towards improvement works. There is absolutely no difficulty to meet the water requirement of this town. Government will put all afforts to complete these water works as early as possible.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Basave Gowda has also referred to the construction of an irrigation project near Negalur village. We will have it investigated and have it included in the irrigation programme.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Revannasiddappa has raised during question hour and also during the budget debate the point about repairing the breached tanks as early as possible. It is a fact that these tanks are breached. Government have taken steps to give immediate relief by providing funds for these projects. We have also asked the P.W.D. to complete these works as early as possible.

Then some of the Members like Sri Kothawale and Sri Veerappa have expressed anxiety about the utlisation of the waters of Cauvery, Krishna, etc. Government are aware of the importance of these waters.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Sir, On a point of order. I want to know whether the Deputy Minister is replying or intervening in the debate.

Mr. CHAIRAN.—What makes him doubt like this ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I am glad that the present Speaker is following the rules of procedure very strictly. Rule 163 (2) says that the Finance Minister shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion. It is only the Finance Minister who has got a general right of reply and not all the Ministers.

Mr CHAIRMAN.—Other Ministers are also to allowed to reply with the permission of the Chair.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Where is the permission ?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I have permitted them. The Finance, Minister may have the general right of reply so far as the budget is concerned, but so far as individual departments are concerned. other Ministers have got a right of reply.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—It is not stated in the rule.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—That is my ruling.

Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR—As regards the Krishna waters, the Government of Mysore have fully analysed their case and placed it before the Government of India. We have demanded our rightful share of the Krishna waters. It is needless for me to go into the detaiils. Suffice it to say that the Government of India has been fully apprised of our rightful cause. The Government is confident that the Government of India will use its good offices and help us to get our rightful share of the Krishna waters. We have made it clear that Krishna water is the live wire of our economy. The Government of India also is fully aware of it. I may take the Hon'ble Members into confidence and state that if only water is made available to us, it is possible for us to irrigate about 2 lakhs acres of land in Mysore State.

As regards Ghataprabha and Malaprabha schemes, I have already stated that we have put through these schemes.

As regards Sharavathy valley project some Members have expressed their doubts and fears. I might state here that the Mysore Government have approached the Government of India to find the funds required

(Sri M. N. NAGHNOOR)

for the Sharavathy valley project even outside the plan if necessary in view of the fact that this project will help not only Mysore but will also dovelop the economy of the Country as such. If the necessary fund is made available, the Government will spare no pains to see that the project is completed as per Schedule.

Lastly, I would like to say a faw words about rural electrification. There was an allotment of Rs. 338.54 lakhs for rural electrificetion. We have been able to spend all this amount and electrify about 700 villages.

As regards supply of power for irrigation pump sets, there was an allotment and we have been able to utilise it fully and give power to 8,000 irrigation pump sets.

With these few words, I close my speech.

4-30 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ (ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯಸದಸ್ಯರು ಟೀಕೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾರು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಟೀಕೆಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೂ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆ; ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ತಪ್ಪು ವಿಷಯ ಅಥವಾ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಂತಹ ಟೀಕೆಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ವಿಶದೀಕರಿಸಿ ಅಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಆರುಮುಗಂ ಅವರು ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ವಿಷಯ ಎತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಏನೇನೋ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಆ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಹಾಕಿದರೋ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷ ಯಾರೇ ಆ ರೀತಿ ತಪ್ಪು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ಅವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಯಾವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ವೈಸ್‌ಚಾನ್ಸಲರ್ ಅವರು ವರ್ಷಾನುಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಗಟ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಆ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೂತೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವರಿಗೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ನೀವು ಹಾಕಿದ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ತರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಜಿನಮೇಲೆ ಯಾರೂ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕುಣಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಆಯಾ ಸ್ಟೇಜಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಆಕ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದು ಒಂದು ಅಟಾನಮಸ್ ಬಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸವೇನಿದೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ತಪ್ಪು. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ

ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸದಿಂದ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಆರೋಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಮದ್ರಾಸನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ವೈಸ್‌ಛಾನ್ಸಲರ್ ಆಗಿರುವವರು 2 ದಶಕದಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಉತ್ತಮರು ವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನರು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅವರ ಸೇವೆ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ದೇಶ ಕೇಳುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕೇಳುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 2/3 ಭಾಗ ಎಕ್ಸ್ ಅಫಿಷಿಯೋ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನೀವು ಆಕ್ಟ್ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಂ. ಆರ್ಮುಗಂ.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಓದಿ. ಮಹನಿಯರೇ ಹೇಳಲಿ, ನಿಮ್ಮದು ನಿಜವೋ, ನಮ್ಮದು ನಿಜವೋ?

Sri ANNARAO GANAUMKHI.—Vice Chancellar *ex-officio* Chairman Director of Education *ex-officio* eight persons elected by the Senate from amongst the Members; five persons elecled by the Academic Council from amongst the Members.—ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವಾಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು 2/3 ಭಾಗವಷ್ಟು ಎಕ್ಸ್-ಅಫಿಷಿಯೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ?

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Are not the employees of the University eligible to contest the election? Take the present strength of the Syndicate. Out of the total number of the Members of the Syndicate two thirds are *ex-officio* Members.

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—ಅವರ ಸ್ಪೀಚ್ ಕಾಪಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ. ನಾನು ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ನನ್ನದೇನೂ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಟಿವ್ ಸಜೆಷನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕು. ನಾನು ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದಯಮಾಡಿ ಅವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸ್ಟಡಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಟೀಚರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಈ ಬಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. Teachers and professors cannot contest for this Syndicate ಎಂದು ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ತಪ್ಪು ಅಕಾಡಮಿ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಟೀಚರ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲ್ ಅವರೂ ಸಹ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅವರುಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗದೆ ಹೋದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲದನಲ್ಲದ ಟೀಕೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂತು. ಈಗ ನಾವು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ, ನೀವು ತಪ್ಪುಮಾಡಿದರೆ ತಿದ್ದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಯಾರು ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಯಾರೋ ತಪ್ಪುಮಾಡಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನ್ನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಡಾ. ಎಂ ಎಸ್. ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಇಂಟರ್ ವ್ಯೂಗೆ ಕರೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದು Readers post inorganic chemistry ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಡ್ವರ್ಟೈಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ವರ್ಷ ಟೀಚಿಂಗ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೀರಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕಂಡೀಷನ್ನನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು. ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ 5 ವರ್ಷ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ 3 ವರ್ಷ ಹೀಗೆ ಟೀಚಿಂಗ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೀರಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಇತ್ತು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅನುಭವವುಳ್ಳತಂಹ ಡಾ. ಎಸ್. ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲನ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ)

ಆಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಅನೇಕರು ಒಬ್ಬರ ಪೋಸ್ಟನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವರನ್ನು ಇಂಟರ್‌ವ್ಯೂಗೆ ಕರೆದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಏಕೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಆ ಪೋಸ್ಟಿಗೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಆಗ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲ್ ಅವರೂ ಬಲ್ಲವರು ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದೇ ಜಾತಿಯವರೇ, ಅವರೂ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರೇ, ಇವರೂ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರೇ, ಒಬ್ಬ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣನಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತಹವರನ್ನು ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಜಾತಿಯ ಭೇದವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇದು ಸರಿಯಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಯಾರೋ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಿಸ್ ಇಂಟರಪ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—I don't argree with you.

ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—Please agree with whatever I honestly say. ಆದರ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ನಿಮಗೆ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿದ್ದರೆ ಸತ್ಯಮಾಡಿ. ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಟೀಕೆಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಆನಂದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮದು ಸರಿಯೋ ನಿಮ್ಮದು ಸರಿಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ನಮ್ಮದು ತಪ್ಪೋ ನಿಮ್ಮದು ತಪ್ಪೋ ಮುಂದೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡೋಣ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಹುಚ್ಚು ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಇದ್ದ. ಅವನ ಕೈ ಹೊಲಸು ಹೆಚ್ಚೆಂದು ಆತ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಕೈ ತೊಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಆಗ ಆ ಹೊಲಸೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನೀರಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕೈ ಹೊಲಸು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳು ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ ತಂದೆ ಮಗನಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವಾಗಲೇ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಂಶಯ ಬಂದಿತು ಆದರೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದೆ. ಇಂಟರ್‌ವ್ಯೂ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದೆ ಇದ್ದರು ನಿಜ. ಆ ದಿವಸ ಛಾನ್ಸಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ನಾಮಿನಿಯಾಗಿ 5 ಜನರನ್ನು ಅಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು ; ಅದರಲ್ಲ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟುಗಳೂ ಇದ್ದರು. ಇಂಟರ್‌ವ್ಯೂಗೆ ಮಗನ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ನೂ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ತಂದೆ ಇಂಟರ್‌ವ್ಯೂನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. He was morally correct. ರೀಡರ್ ಪೋಸ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದು ಲೆಕ್ಚರರ್ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್. ಮ್ಯಾಥಮ್ಯಾಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಕೇಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಪೋಸ್ಟುಗಳು ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. Mathematics. hands ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ವೈಸ್‌ಛಾನ್ಸಲರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಡೆರ್ತ್ ಇರುವಾಗ ಇನ್‌ಫ್ಲೂಯನ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವೇನು ; ಆ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಾರಿನ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ನಾಮಿನಿ ಕೂಡ He is the best available candidate ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಟಿಫೈ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಟೀಕೆಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ; ನಾವೂ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಾತಾನಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗತವಾಗಿ ನಾವೂ ಮಾತಾನಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ; ಅವರೂ ಮಾತಾನಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತಾನಾಡುವಾಗ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಫೇರ್ಸಿನ ನಿಜಾಂಶಗಳೇನಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆಂದರೆ, ವೈಸ್ ಛಾನ್ಸಲರ ಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ಫಟನ್ನು ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟ್ ಅನುಮತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇನೇ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆಂದು, ಇದು ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ; ಈ ಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ಫಟನ್ನು ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿನ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದೆ. Ears should not fall in love with its own voice ಕಿವಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿದ್ದ ಶಬ್ದ

ಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಇನ್‌ಫ್ಲೂಯನ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿಬಿಡಬಾರದು. ಈ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಕರಾದ 15 ಜನರ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ರೇಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಡಲು, ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿನವರು 4000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆ ಲಿಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಗವರ್ನರ್‌ರವರ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಚೀಫ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಅಂತಹುದರಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಸ್-ಛಾನ್ಸಲರು ಒಬ್ಬನ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿನ ಅನುಮತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ವೈಸ್‌ಛಾನ್ಸಲರ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ರೇಟನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಮಣಿಪಾಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಸೀಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಹಣ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹಣ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಿಜ. ಮಣಿಪಾಲ್ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನವರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ 20 ಸೀಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಸೀಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ರಿಸೀವ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ಮೆರಿಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಣ ಕೊಡಲು ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಇರುವವರು, 1-2 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವಾಲಂಟರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಮೆರಿಟ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಬಡ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಹಾಗೇನೇ ಸೀಟಿಗೆ ಹಣ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಸೀಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಡಾ. ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್.—ಅಂಥವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಆ ಹಣ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದರೆ ಬಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಷಿಪ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ. ಹಣ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಇರುವವರಿಂದಲೂ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. I am placing facts before you. ಈ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬಡ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ವೈಸ್ ಛಾನ್ಸಲರ ಡೈಮಂಡ್ ಜ್ಯೂಬಿಲಿ ಬರ್ತ್‌ಡೇ ಸೆಲಬ್ರೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಸೀಟುಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬರ್ತ್‌ಡೇ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದು ಶುದ್ಧ ತಪ್ಪು. ತಪ್ಪು ಇದ್ದರೆ ತಿದ್ದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. 25 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ, ವೈಸ್ ಛಾನ್ಸಲರು ನಿಧಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಣೆಯಾದ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಷಿಪ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಅಮರ್ಗೊಂಡರವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ ; ಅವರು ಬರಬೇಕು.

ಈ ಟೆಕ್ಸ್ಟ್ ಬುಕ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. Elements of Calculus ಮತ್ತು Elementes Modern Algebra ಎಂಬುದೇ ಆ ಟೆಕ್ಸ್ಟ್ ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳು. ಅವುಗಳು ಪೂನಾ, ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ, ಗುಜರಾತ್, ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಟೆಕ್ಸ್ಟ್ ಬುಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಸ್ಟಡೀಸ್‌ನವರು ರೆಫರೆನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟೆಕ್ಸ್ಟ್ ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲುಗಳೂ ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಯಾವುವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ರೆಫ್ಯೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಟೆಕ್ಸ್ಟ್ ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದೂ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಅವರಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಯಾವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನೂ ರಿಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂನಾ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ, ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಗುಜರಾತ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ—ಇವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್ ಗಣಮುಖಿ)

ಮುಂದೆ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ ಅವರು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಸ್ಟಡಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲಿ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ತಿದ್ದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅವರುಗಳ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನೂ ತೋರಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಅವರೂ ತಿದ್ದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಇತರ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ ವಾದುವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಬರಿಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜವಾಬು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕೇ ?

Sir, I raised so many points on Mysore University and they have not been replied. Does the Minister represent only Karnatak University? Shall we take it that he ignores Mysore University and the Education Dapartment ?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.–I will reply when Demands are taken up.

Sri L. B. Birje.—(Marathi).

† Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—(Marathi).

† Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Minister for Local Self-Government and Development).—Sir, I wish that my Hon'ble friends allow me to speak for five to ten minutes without interrupting. I am grateful to you for the remark you made sitting on that exaulted Chair that I am above personal allegations. I suppose that that would be fitting reply to all my friends who wanted to enjoy a hearty laugh at my cost.

One of the points raised was about slum clearance. It is true that all the amount allotted have not been spent towards slum clearance. One mistaken notion seems to have been there that the Government executes all these schemes. The schemes are sponsored by the Government, approvals are obtained from the Government of India and meney is allotted to local bodies for execution. The scheme envisages 25 per cent of the total cost to be paid by the State, 25 per cent by the local bodies, 50 per cent by the Central Government of which 25 per cen is by way of loan and 25 per cent by the way of subsidy. Now, the money that is meant for the purpose is given to the local bodies and they are expected to execute the schemes. The Governmnet do not deal with it directly.

In the case of several Muncipalities to which moneys were allotted the Mysore Municipality has done very well. They have almost reached the target. So also, Dharwar municipality. Some other municipalities have spent a portion of the amount. The entire amount could not be spent by them because it was not a kind of execution of any P.W.D. work or any other work where human element was not involved. We have to provide an abode to people who were slum dwellers and remove them there. Since the human element is there, there has been delay. In these circumstances, the preformance achived is something

wonderful according to me. It is only in Bangalore city that sufficient money has not been spent. If you go around Bangalore, you will see that the slum near the Town Hall has been cleared. There was the Gangammacheri standing there as an eye-sore for ages. We cleared it last year and now the Bangalore National Theatre has come in its place.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Have the slum dwellers been rehabilitated ?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Oh, Yes. Without rehabilitating people, we have not attempted to clear slums. As I promised on the floor of the House and as was the desire of the Members of this Hon'ble House, we have provided alternative quarters for them. All comforts have been given. Only then do we displace them. Probably all of you have seen the Pit colony in Malleswaram standing there even to-day, The Pit Colony is there since over 10 decades. Several attempts were made to clear the pit colony for the last 20 years, but it could not be possible. Now we have taken up a scheme costing 11 lakhs. We have given quarters for them. We are going to give them houses on easy monthly instalments and we have already provided sufficient number of houses for them to go and occupy. I expect to see that the whole of this pit colony cleared in the course of a month or at the most two.

There was the hutting colony in Jayanagar. There were 200 huts and it was a slum. We have cleared it and we have provided alternative quarters for them. The Sonnehalli hut colony has been wholly cleared and sites are allotted. The slum at Victoria road Austin Town, is being cleared. Temporary buildings are completed and they are being shifted. The Okalipurm colony in the same area; The multi-storeyed building is coming up for the occupation of the slum dwellers. The Ashoka colony near Yeswanthapuram railway station; Buildings are completed and they are expected to accommodate them. The Bovi colony. Quarters are coming up and it has been cleared up. They will be asked to occupy these buildings on easy instalment. There is also the Dasaru Colony. The Muniswara block would have been cleared but for the High Court's stay orders, 400 quarters have to be built and given to slum dwellers. In Vasanthanagar, 200 houses are ready. In the Ramakrishna Mutt hut colony, 400 houses are ready. These are things which will be the spill-over during the third plan. The only trouble is these schemes could not be executed by the municipal corporation. These schemes were executed through the Trust Board agency. The Government authorised the Turst Boards to clear up all these slums and we have written to the Government of India that apart from the sanctioned schemes, if we could not execute them completely, these schemes may ue added on or at least, the old schemes left over as alternative to the present schemes. We have not yet heard from the Government of India. But the fact remains that we have spent more than 80 lakhs in Bangalore alone for slum clearence.

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With regard to housing, I have already satisfied the house at some other time that we have reached the target. With regard to drinking urban water supply, I have replied already to a question. I have given the number of cities and towns to which we have made drinking water supply possible.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬೈರೇಗೌಡ.—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಪಾಕೆಟ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಲು ಏನು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—I would like to satisfy my Hon'ble friend. On the pipe Line there are several slums We have taken them up one by one. It takes time. It cannot be finished in one day. We are cleaning slums which we inherited for the last 50 or 60 years.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—What about the revenue poekets?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—The pipe line is a revenue pocket. All slums are revenue pockets or are on private holding. We are clearing them one by one. I hope before another five years, the whole of Bangalore City will be free from these slums.

5-00 P.M.

†Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance):— Mr. Speaker Sir. It is a unique feature this year that we had the longest discussion on the Budget. Sir, I would be very brief in my reply to the several points raised by the Hon'ble Members.

Sir, I may be pardoned if I say that some of the criticisms were very constructive, some lacked substance and some were desultory. Nevertheless we are grateful to all the Hon'ble Members for having given us very valuable suggestions so that they and we together can shape the future economic policy of the State. With this brief introductory remarks, I pass on to several points that have been raised.

Some of the Hon'ble Members were very uncharitable. They said that this is a hopeless budget. Some said that this is a very timid budget. Some said, it lacks perspective and some others said it is insipid. Therefore, all these put together I do not know how to give a combined name. Nevertheless as I said before, we are grateful to all of them because the very purpose of discussion will be lost unless we are called upon to reply to them properly and to the several points raised.

Sir, some said that this is a hopeless budget. Particularly the Leader of the Opposition said, it is a hopeless budget and that the financial position of the State is very unsound. My friend Sri Mallaradhya remarked that it is in a very dangerous postition. Sir, if they could only refer to my previous speeches, then they would have found that even as early as a year ago, 8th March 1960, I had indicated tha the position would be this year.

Sir, on page 16 in that speech, I said:

"The cumulative effect of these measures is to deplete our resources to a considerable extent. Added to this, if prohibition is extended to other districts, that will further dislocate our financial resources. Apart from all this, we have to bear in mind that the completion of the second plan schemes in the field of social services will entail a recurring liability of about Rs. 7 crores per annum on the Revenue Account."

It is not as if we did not think of this position. At a time when we are building our economy as rapidly as possible, naturally, we have to use our resources and we have to further use our resources to further build up the State. That is the reason why the resources have been utilised; particularly after the second Plan, there is a recurring commitment of six crores—not seven crores as I then visualised one crore less than what I had visualised last year. There is nothing wrong.

Sir, one or to gentlemen went to the extent of saying that the supplementary estimates will further increase the deficit. Sir, I may state before the Hcase that the supplementary estimates have all been taken into consideration in framing the revised budget. The revised budget reflects the State's financial position. I have indicated a small deficit after the revised Budget and that takes into account all the supplementary estimates.

One other Hon'ble Member said the debt is increasing every year and no attempt is made to dischrage the debt. Sir, in a developing economy particularly in a period when we are building our State, more particularly a backward area, naturally the debt has increased. The present generation necessarily is strained too much and thefore we have stretched this burden a litt e even on the future generations. Therefore there is nothing wrong in utilising the loans, Central loans, market loans–for building our economy, and therefore naturally the debt has to increase. But what we must see is whether we have enough resources build up, constructive assets, in order to meet the recurring liability on debts and loans that we borrow.

Sir, very unpleasant remarks were made about constitution of the Resources and Economy Committee. It is very unfortunate that these Members raised this question for the first time. Even in my last Budget speech delivered on 8th March 1960, I had made a mention with regard to the constitution of the Resources and economy Committee: I am again quoting from page 16 of may speech:

"With all these commitments on hand, the Stats will be called upon to find increasing resources for the Third Five-Year Plan. The House will remember that the Draft Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan of the State has a ready been circulated to the Members. It is of the size of Rs. 279 crores. (now it is 25 crores). Though this may be subject to variation, it is certain certain to be bigger in size than the Second Plan. The States' resources have to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores,

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(now it is 110 crores) of which about Rs. 20 crores will have to be found by way of taxation. It is necessary that we should be careful from now onwards in conserving the existing resources; in practising the utmost economy in State expenditure and in finding our new sources of revenue. It is therefore proposed to appoint a small Committee for suggesting Resources and Economies".

Having got this information almost a year in advance, is it charitable that these Hon'ble Members should think of raising this objection that this Committee ought not to have been appointed? Nobody raised this question before this though we had several sessions in between. It is therefore very uncharitable to criticise about the constitution of the Resources and Economy committee.

Sir, some Members said that the Economy committee does not consist of experts. Sir, it is consisting of experts. One is a retired Chief Engineer, he is an expert, one is an expert in Industries, there is a retired Financial Secretary, there is a retired Commissioner of Commercial taxes and there are representatives of the people, namely Members of the Assembly.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER.—Retired Ministers also.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—They do not cease to be experts after retirement.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The composition of the Committee should certainly commend itself to this House. More over, it was observed that there was no necessity to appoint this Committee. May I very humbly submit to this House that periodically, it is always safer to have the financial position examined. Sir, take the case of old Mysore. Sir Banerji Committee was constituted. He was a retired Dewan of the State. That Committee reviewed the financial position. You had what was known as the Retrenchment Committee under Sri K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer was constituted to go into the question of finances. Then soon after the inauguration of Responsible Government, an officer was appointed to go into the question of economy. In 1954, the Madhava Rao Committee was appointed to go into the question of finances of the old Mysore State. As recently as 1956-57, another committee went into the whole question. What I mean to say is, it is always safer and it is very necessary in an ecpanding economy where we have to incur a large amount of expenditure, the whole thing has to be reviewed from time to time.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—The Raghavendra Rao Committee was there.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Periodically it has to be exomined. It is much safer that it is examined by a committee consisting of officials and experts and their opinion secured. But here, there is a greater need because we

are embarking on the Third Plan a very big plan, to the tune of 250 crores. We have spent so much money during the Second Plan and there are recurring commitments to the extent of six crores. We have created a number of posts, so that, it is always better that a committee examined it with a detached view, go into the whole question and submit a report, so that we can take steps to meet the situation and march cautiously during the Third Plan period.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMAIYA.—Have you implemented the report of the previous committee?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Most of the suggestions have been implemented.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMAIYA.—Not even a single Committee Report was implemented.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya raised several points. His first point was about non-fixing the opening balances for Consolidated Fund and Public Account of the State. I must point out that these balances have not been worked out all over India or in any other State.

So far as the Contingency Fund is concerned, it had an opening balance of Rs. 193.89 lakhs on 1st April 1960. The total amount of advances to be recouped was Rs. 6.11 lakhs. Therefore, the opening balance was Rs. 193.89 lakhs. The details of the transaction are kept not only by the Finance Department but also by the Accountant General's Office. There is nothing to hide in respect of these transactions. These items of expenditure which are urgent and have to be incurred pending sanction of this House are accounted for always. A statement of transactions provisionally financed from the fund during 1960-61 up to end of February 1961 will be placed on the table of the House shortly.

The next point raised by Sri Mallaradhya was, how can compensation be paid to land holders under the Zamindari system and cost of construction of roads be treated as assets. It passes my comprehension how such an argument could be advanced here. Neither this Government nor other Governments in India, either Congress or non-Congress, have any free hand in such matters. What items of expenditure should be met from revenue and what can be met from other sources are matters governed by well defined principles and procedure laid down by the Comptroller and Auditor General who watches that these principles are observed. As he is one of the most important authorities set up by the Constitution and as he is independent even of the Finance Department of the Central Government, the Hon'ble Member may rest assured that there is no substance whatever in the fears expressed by him.

Generally, expenditure incurred with the object of either increasing concrete assets of a material and permanent character or of reducing recurring liabilities is defined as capital expenditure. It is not essential that concrete assets should be productive in character or that

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they should be e an revenue producing. In this view, the treatment of expenditure on constructing a new road, or the payment of compensation to zamindars under the abolition of Zamindary system as capital is quite correct from accepted financial standards. A new road will also fetch additional revenue by improving means of communication and trade. In that view, it can certainly be called an asset. The Hon'ble Member observed that Government buildings can be sold and that it is not so with roads. The comparison is certainly not well worth scrutiny.

Then he made a reference to the excess of Rs. 38.9 crores of assets over liabilities shown in the budget memorandum. He also stated it is likely to be spurious. I am very sorry to say that it bears no scrutiny whatever. It is in fact an underestimate as several old assets which will cost several times their original cost are valued at their book cost.

Then the Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya said that no D. C. B. is furnished for Rs. 38 crores of loans and advances and asked how much of it is recoverable and how much is irrecoverable. The Hon'ble Member referred to the possibility of some outstanding loans and advances proving irrecoverable. The criticism is not wholly true. A major portion is covered by security, but a small portion may become irrecoverable and even if it becomes irrecoverable, it does not matter because it will be made good out of the revenue account. Some bad debts do arise, but they are treated as revenue expenditure. Here again, the difference in the system is due to the fact that Governmental functions are different from those of commercial undertakings. I may add that such of the transactions as relate to Government commercial undertakings like the Iron and Steel Works are regulated strictly on commercial principles.

In regard to the capital of Rs. 26 crores spent on Government commercial undertakings, the Hon'ble Member himself has stated that the net return after payment of interest charges would be 2 to 3 per cent.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMAIYA.—On a point of order. Can a member of the House, be he a Minister or a member, read any typed matter or newspaper here. The Finance Minister is reading from something. Is he making a speech or reading something?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—My Hon'ble Friend must know that the Finance Minister can read a statement.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Is he reading a statement?

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMAIYA.—If there is a convention to that effect, we have no objection, but let him say whether he is reading or not.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Why should I ask him whether he is reading or not? It is not going to serve any purpose.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—If he is reading a written statement and if he claims that he is entitled to do it, then it must be placed on the table of the House. That is the convention hich he should respect.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Can there be a statement without being stated ?

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIAH.—Stating and reading are different. If it is a statement that he is reading, let him su ply us copies.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is really surprising that the Hon'ble Member should take objection. I am entitled to make notes and read from my notes.

Sri P. K. PUTTARAMIAH.—You are entitled for anything, but we want to know whether you are reading a statement.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Let him understand me first. I am referring to the notes I have prepared so that I m y make a statement on the floor of the House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—There is no point of order.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, the Hon'ble Member Sri Mallar dhya has said that on a capital investment of Rs. 26 crores, the return is only from 2 to 3%. The Chief Minister has answered this point. We have been recovering interest ranging from to 5 per cent. Over and above that some of the industries yield 2 to 3% net profit. That being the case, the House must accept that it is good management of the industrial undertakings.

There was also criticism in regard to the investments in the co-operative institutions. The criticism was that the monies invested in co-operative institutions have not been properly taken care of. The Hon'ble Member Sri Kothavale has already answered that point, but I must make one point clear, namely, th t investment in co-operative institutions particularly in an expanding economy is necessary and we cannot stop it without taking risks.

There was criticism o the investments made on irrigation and hydro electric projects. This criticism was, to say the least, most uncharitable because even though our investments cannot bring in immediate returns, they are going to be remunerative in the long run. The indirect benefits of these investments is something which also the House should take note of.

Then one or two of the Honourable Members made reference to the recent pay scales. I have already answered this point on another occasion, namely that they should not consider the recent revision in isolation. The recent revision is supplemental to the revision that took place in 1957 and the two considered together will amply bear out the way in which the Government have dealt with the very complicated question. It is true that we have not been able to come up to Bombay standards b t nevertheless our standards have improved and our scales are almost on a par with the scales given in the neighbouring States

(Sri T. Mariappa)

and in many cases, our scales of pay are much better than in the neighbouring States.

Then the Honourable Member expressed fears regarding the drawals of Rs. 14 crores from the reserves. I do not understand how he could express fears. After all, the reserves are built up for proper utilisation and they are so utilised. He said that the cash position would be very weak at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. I have already said what our cash position and financial position would be. Even in 1960 we expressed fears with regard to the depreciation of reserves and there is nothing new or strange about it. Then he attacked us with regard to our loan policy namely that after allowing conversion we will have very little money left. The whole question will be viewed at the time of floating loan, but it is a fact that we have to put off Rs. 6 crores which becomes due in the month of April. Regarding conversion facilities that the loan should be discharged immediately, partly it will be converted and partly it will be discharged and we have made enough provision for discharging the loan on the due date.

Sri U. M. Madappa.—You are drawing from the reserves just to pay off the debt.

Sri T. Mariappa.—You see the Financial Memorandum. Money from the reserves in drawn for the Third Five Year Plan. He has also said that it is a betrayal of helplessn ss; that it lacks courage and determination to achieve a welfare State. The truth is the other way about. On the other hand, we have decided upon a very bold policy of incurring expenditure with a view to reconstucting our State and there is nothing timid or helpless about it. Some other member said that there is jugglery of figures in the budget. If they do not understand the budget, I cannot help it. There is no jugglery whatever. In fact, it is a document worth study, worth understanding. Some other member said that deficit budgeting is bad. We ought to draw a distinction between the Central Budget and the State Budget. So far as the Central budget is concerned, the deficit budgeting should not be compared to the deficit financing. A distinction has to be drawn between the two. There they print notes and try to make up the deficit. whereas the State cannot do that. Here the deficit has to be covered by fresh taxation. He has made other valuable suggestions which have to be accepted so far as his proposal to go before the Finance Commission is concerned.

Sri M. C. Narasimhan made much of the date of presentation of the budget. There is nothing sacrosanct about the date on which we present the budget. It all depends upon the conveniences of the House and of the Government. Then he made reference with regard to *per capita* increase in regard to levy of new taxes in 1961-62. If you refer to my speech and to the budget, you will see that we have to raise

Rs. 43 crores by way of taxation. If a plan outlty of Rs. 250 crores has to be sustained, naturally we have to have recourse to very heavy taxation and naturally there will be *per capita* increase. He also referred to the advice tendered by the Second Finance Commission, namely that uncovered deficit should not be an annual feature. We have stuck to it. Till now there is no deficit and even the deficit shown for 1960-61 in the revised budget is after all a very small deficit. He compared direct and indirect taxation here to direct and indirect taxation in the neighbouring States. It would not be correct to compare the *per capita* increase either of Andhra or of Mysore without taking all the relevant factors—rates of taxes, growth of revenue, etc. He also referred to the increase of percentage of direct and indirect taxation, the former by 100 and the latter by 160 per cent. I do not know where he got the figures. I have got taxation figures. I would like to read out from the statement which my department furnished to me. I have taken the figures from the budget estimates of 1961-62 for Mysore, Andhra, Madras and Kerala.

Total direct taxes *per capita* for Mysore, is 6.13 based upon the budget estimates of 1961-62. That is very important. Without that, it would have no meaning.

Direct taxes :

Per capita for Mysore is	6.13	Per capita for Andhra is	6.69
,, Madras is	6.63	,, Kerala is	5.72

Indirect taxes:

Per capita for Mysore, based upon budget estimates for 1961-62 is 8.13.

Per capita for Madras is	9.89	Per capita for Kerala is	8.58
,, Andhra is	6.79		

The Honourable Member also referred to the expenditure of non-developmental and developmental schemes and also to the expenditure of the administrative services. Administrative services expenditure—general administration, administration of justice, jails and Police, all four added together, based upon the budget estimates for 1961-62

Per capita for Mysore is	3.82	*Per capita* for Andhra is	4.16
,, Madras is	4.39	,, Kerala is	3.12

Social and Developmental services:

Again, based upon the budget estimates for 1961-62:

Per capita for Mysore is	14.28	*Per capita* for Andhra is	12.11
,, Madras is	14.48	,, Kerala is	19.60

Judged from these figures, our expenditure per capita compares very favourable with the expenditure in the neighbouring States both in regard to expenditure of administrative service and developmental services......

Sri U. M. MADAPPA.—What is the *per capita* income in all the States ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I have not got the figures just now. He also said that increased pension for the old people who are more than 70 years old should be given as in the neighbouring States. Without minimising the significance of what is stated, I must say on this occasion that it is very easy to make a statement of that kind but to give relief it would be difficult, particularly in the matter of collection of information and arranging for the relief of those people who are more than 70 years old.

Sir, he also made a reference to the Khadi and Village Industries and the expenditure on it. I submit, Khadi has got the employment potential and it is an encouragement to the rural industry and therefore, there is no substance in what he has said.

Other points raised about Education, Medical etc., have been replied by my colleagues.

Sri B. G. KHOT.—What about agriculture incometad ? That point is not touched.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, this is not the first time he has raised this question. The whole question has to be examined very carefully. After all, it is not easy to replace the agriculture income-tax by a flat rate tax. In the meanwhile, they may take the advantage of compounding.

Sri G. B. SHANKAR RAO.—The classification mentioned in the schedule may be revesed ; it is not done scientifically. If that is done, it would be of great help to the agriculturists.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I will have that question examined.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIAH.—Sir, I want to know how much surcharge you will impose.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, a Bill will be placed before the House during the session and that point may be discussed at that stage.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The House will now adjourn and meet again tomorrow at One o'clock.

The House adjourned at Thirty-five Minutes past Five of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Friday the **31st** *March* **1961.**

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